

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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The Weather.

Washington, June 20.—Forecast: South Carolina—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Improved streets is a necessity, not a problem.

Waste is the cause of poverty. It is a disease.

Optimism is the real spirit of Anderson today.

Anderson is the best town. Everybody says so.

The knocker is the heaviest tax on any community.

What do we get for our tax money? Is any of it wasted?

A backslider is a suffragette, who becomes happily married.

A born musician goes frantic in the noise of an iron foundry.

Don't lose interest in political principles when the election is over.

Anderson could well stand a couple of miles of bitulithic pavement.

A suffragette has never so far forgotten herself as to smash a mirror.

When laborers strike, they increase the cost of living for all other laborers.

Let every criminal pay at least the cost of his trial by working on the roads.

No city is rich enough to let a valuable school building stand idle all the summer.

The people of Anderson are full of confidence in the old town—and well they may be.

We would like to see Anderson install an incinerator just to see all the tin cans hopped up.

Even as they are, the restrictions around the primary are much lighter than in other states.

The suffragette might respect the oath of the voter more than the oath of the wife—to obey.

The cost of crime in the United States is over \$600,000,000 a year. And yet there are many pardons.

Without team work, a touch down cannot be scored of a shut-out registered. Applies to towns also.

William J. Burns is said to be preparing to be a playwright. Over in Georgia he was a play wrong.

In New York, when a convict's term expires, he may be held for 30 days longer on account of quarantine.

Anderson today has the biggest pay roll in the state, with reference to men engaged in construction work.

Edward Amherst Ott says that a rat eats 60 cents worth of grain in a year. And traps are cheaper than that.

We see no reason why any regular citizen of Anderson county should not vote in the primary. Yes, one reason, business.

Italy uses only 92 per cent of her geographical area for cultivation, and yet we forget that the Italians are farming.

After having painted the Philippines on us, Alphonse, King of Spain, was glad to meet Teddy recently, to see how he took the joke.

HOW TO SIGN ROLLS

There appeared in Saturday's issue of The Daily Intelligencer a warning to all voters to have their names enrolled so that there might be no possible chance for them to be left out in the voting. There had been going the rounds of the press a statement that a voter must register his "full name", and by "full", some persons seemed to think that it required a person to spell out in full all the names that he has.

Since the publication of that article, this paper has been advised that the Anderson county democratic executive committee will not go into any such hair splitting differentiation, but will accept the name by which a man is officially known, at the bank, at the store or otherwise. There are frequently men of the same name in the same county, and this rule was made in order that no man could vote elsewhere than in his own precinct.

When the report in The Intelligencer was called to the attention of the county chairman, S. Dean Pearman, and the county secretary, Leon L. Rice, they made the following statement of their position with reference to the matter;

The rules require the voters to sign the club rolls in person, giving their age, occupation and residence and the rules contain the word, FULL NAME. By "full name," we consider that it is not necessary to give all the names you have ever been given.

In other words, if we know a man as "J. D. Smith," that is his full name, and to write "Joseph Duncan Smith" would merely obscure the identity of the man as "J. D. Smith." But "Jim" Smith would not be Jim D. Smith. By "full name" we consider the name which a man signs to checks or upon which he receives his pay, but the name by which he is hailed on the street is not always his full name.

Of course, we cannot express the view of the state committee or the county committee, but we are reasonably assured that the county committee will not refuse to count any vote, or erase a single name that appears on the club rolls by initials, only, where that is the usual way the voter signs his name.

The rules were not made for the purpose of tricking any voter, or disfranchising any white man, and we do not believe the state committee will go to any such hair splitting absurdity as to require a man to write his name any differently from his custom.

It has been stated that persons who had not signed the rolls with their full names, spelling out the middle name as well as the others, would not have to enroll. Mr. Rice says that this is not necessary, that the Anderson county committee will try to be fair and use common sense in the whole proposition, but he fears that some might have been confused and if they wish to erase the former signature and sign anew, no harm will have been done.

CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

The mental and moral shortcomings of the criminal classes are generally accepted facts. As a class they are physically defective. The British association for the Advancement of Science reported on the examination of 3,000 criminals and found them to be about two inches shorter and 17 pounds lighter than the average Englishman. Baer, of Berlin, reporting on the German criminal, gives much the same results. Few reliable data are to be found in American literature. Hamilton Wey, reporting on 529 boys at the Elmira reformatory, of an average age between 20 and 21 years, gives an average height of 55.1-2 inches and the average weight of 133 pounds, which is below that of the college boys.

An investigation of height at the Wisconsin state prison, shows that the Wisconsin convict is 1.8 inches below the average American height. The 1,521 criminals reported on are, at the average of 36 years and 6 months, most markedly inferior to the average American citizen in height. He lacks 1.4 inches of the stature of the average freshman at our state university and is 2 inches shorter than the average Harvard student. He lacks 1.3 inches of the height of the men and boys who enlisted in the civil war and is 3 inches inferior in height to the Fellows of the Royal Society of England and English professional men.

The murderer is well above the average criminal in height, somewhat below in weight, but leading in chest measurements and expansion. The thief is well above the average in height and slightly below in weight. Criminals, through fraud, though most often indoor workers, outweigh all others and have a good chest measurement, though a small expansion, as would be expected. The sexual criminals are older than any of the other classes and shortest in stature, excepting the habitual criminals, who lack 2.1 inches of the height of the average American of their age and 2.7 inches of the height of the average student reported by Prof. Sargent. These facts are the result of an investigation made by Dr. Sleyster, the prison surgeon at Yaupeu, Wis. A report of his observations appears in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

We would like to know what things are necessary, what things are demanded, before we can get the Inter-urban built to Atlanta.

Sometimes we think that too much time is lost in damning divorce instead of making the young realize what marriage should be.

HOW TO SIGN THE ROLLS

In view of the question that has been raised, we would respectfully suggest that Chairman Dean Pearman call members of the county executive committee together, say not later than the middle of this week, and decide definitely what will be considered in this county as a "full name" on the enrollment books. We understand that last week in Laurens county, Sam J. Nicholls, a candidate for congress, sprang this matter, and it has caused some confusion.

The statement of Chairman Pearman and Secretary Rice in this issue of The Intelligencer is clear enough, we think, but as this is a very important matter and as many rolls in this county are nearly full now, we suggest that a meeting of the executive committee be called and the form of signing the names be finally determined. Take for instance the president of the United States. If he were called to sign his "full name" would he affix it "Thomas Woodrow Wilson" by which he was baptized, or merely "Woodrow Wilson" as he is known today? If he should sign the roll "Tommy" Wilson, by which name he was known in childhood he would have some trouble to vote. We think that rule is meant to be construed from a common sense view point, and the sooner the committee assures the voters that they will be protected in signing their ordinary, every day, home names, the better it will be for the situation.

OH, WHAT A MESS

Oh, what a mess this militia situation is. Several years ago, congress passed what is known as the Dick law, introduced by Senator Charles Dick, of Illinois, to make the militia of the country more efficient. The war with Spain had shown how woefully deficient was the citizen soldiery, not only in the manual of arms, but in the ordinary lessons of protecting health and taking care of the body when there was no actual fighting in sight.

The states individually adopted the Dick law and put the militia, in a way, under the direction and teaching of the national government which gave large sums of money to perfect the equipment and to regulate the discipline of the national guard.

Under the law, inspecting officers were sent from the regular army. Last year, one of these inspecting officers, after due warning had been given; rejected some ten companies for carelessness in the handling of government property and because they did not show a sufficient percentage to pass. The governor of the state refused to muster out these deficient

companies and the government refused to pay them.

Finally the matter was adjusted by giving them another trial. This was more of a concession than was made in the State of New Jersey, the home state of the secretary of war, Mr. Garrison. Even after this second opportunity, some of the companies fell down and were not given any of the government funds.

This year it has been a repetition. An inspector has been here and has reported that after all of the warning of the precedent of last year some of the companies have failed to measure up to the requirements. The governor again refused to muster them out, and it appears that the war department has had an attack of ennui and has wiped its hands of the South Carolina militia and this state has lost \$18,000 for the encampment of its soldiers in a camp of instruction, and the companies that have worked faithfully and are in good trim must suffer with those that were lazy and trifling.

These are the facts as we see them, and about all the facts that are worth recording. We make no attempt to place the blame.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

We hear a lot of talk about the "repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments of the federal constitution." And how many persons know what are these amendments.

There are five sections of the 14th amendment, the last four sections having reference to the apportionment or representation in congress from the several states and the apportionment of the public debt. The first section of the amendment declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws."

That is the essence of the 14th amendment and here is the 15th: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The congress shall have the power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation."

The 14th amendment was of date of July 28, 1868, and the 15th amendment of March 30, 1870.

We cannot understand wherein one is more obnoxious than the other and if the people wish our legislature to demand of congress to do something in a forceful, dignified way, why not call for the repeal of both?

Charleston Had Scant Interest

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and also the former tilt with Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy. "If the governor failed to do something for Charleston when he was here and had advance, how can he be expected to do something when he is out of the State and has lost the good graces of those on whose cooperation he would be dependent?" This remark from Mr. Jennings paved the way for many succeeding blows which he showered upon the governor's head, and which were in turn taken up by Mr. Pollock, who "thanked God that he didn't have the record of Cole Bleasie to stand on. The governor says he's proud of it."

"Well, nobody else is," came back from the audience. In pointing out the inconsistencies in the governor's suggested principles, for the guidance of the candidates as set forth in the recent Walterboro speech and in every day practices, Mr. Pollock referred to the trial by jury paragraph as the "most monumental of jokes."

Mercy for Repentent. Mr. Jennings too, had galled the governor's pardon record, and denounced as absurd the idea of "mercy." "Yes, the Lord is merciful, but he happens to know who has repented, and don't happen to need any vote. Yes, you say petition, who signed the petition for Portland Ned who so mysteriously disappeared at the governor's office while a United marshal was waiting outside.

COL. P. H. NELSON DIED SATURDAY

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Nelson has been engaged in defending other noted cases, among them the alleged dispensary grafters; and several notorious murder cases. He was once president of the State bar association in Columbia and president of the South Carolina club. Col. Nelson was a man of courtly manner and was a lawyer of acute perception and instant decision. He was not an orator, but was most convincing before a jury. His strong point in practice was his knowledge of human nature.

Wilson Claims Success Likely

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opened a way for the break in the mediation deadlock. President Wilson is declared to have explained thoroughly to Mr. Naon that the reason for the United States' insistence upon the selection of a man for provisional president of Mexico who would be acceptable to the constitutionalists, that the revolt against the present form of government in Mexico never could be stemmed unless there were actual reform.

Square Deal to All. The United States, it was said, took the position that the opportunity was presented for giving all Mexicans a chance for advancement and that every leader could be brought to reason on this basis. If the government of Mexico should not be reorganized now, it was argued that bloodshed and horrors of war would continue until such reorganization is accomplished. General Huerta was declared to be cognizant of this situation and willing to yield to the common enemy should personal ambitions be waived. General Carranza also was reported to be willing to accept a provisional government that would supervise a constitutional election, and even General Villa, the military power in the revolution, was said to be willing to substitute reason for bullets. Involved in such a settlement, it was pointed out, would be the business interests of citizens of other nations.

All that the United States insists upon, it now is reported, is that the provisional government of Mexico to succeed the Huerta regime shall be dominated by recognized representatives of reform. Allied with them in the provisional government would be men representing the Cientificos of the republic. That the internal conflict could be stayed, pending an effort to reorganize the government of Mexico on such a basis, and that General Huerta's delegates at Niagara Falls, with assurances of co-operation from responsible leaders of the revolutionists could be induced to yield to the position of the United States in the crisis, was believed in official quarters here to be probable.

Owen Offering Pledge Fillers

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of the preferential ballot in making nominations for the Senate and the House and the last would define the corrupt practices in connection with campaigns.

Primary Important. Senator Owen declared Congress should follow President Wilson's advice and provide for the nomination of candidates for the presidency and the primary and should lay down fundamental rules for the States in this connection.

He suggested the States primaries for president, senate and house take June, beginning in 1916 and the national convention authorized to meet within 30 days thereafter, solely to ratify the primaries and write the platforms. This convention, he said, should consist of nominees for Senate and House and holdover Senators not defeated in primaries.

One feature preserved by Senator Owen to prevent corrupt practices would ban the famous election cigar and drink. This provision would make it unlawful for any candidate or committee or any other person before, or after an election for the Senate or House to pay for food, clothing, liquors, cigars or tobacco for the purpose of influencing a voter. Every voter accepting such gifts would be guilty of a corrupt act and his vote might be rejected on a contest.

Published Rules. In his bill for a government publicity pamphlet Senator Owen proposes that candidates for senator be given not over three pages to expound their views with a per-page-price worked out on the vote of the state for president, no first page to cost less than \$100, and additional pages one half the first page price. Candidates for the house shall have two pages with a maximum of \$200 and a minimum of \$100 for the first page. The sums obtained be used to pay for the payment, additional funds that may be needed to come from the treasury.

The bill to define corrupt practices would make it unlawful to publish false statements about candidates for house or senate to affect voting and make it illegal for employers to use threats of a cessation of work or a wage reduction if any particular candidate is nominated or elected or any particular national ticket is elected. It would prohibit any newspaper, publisher, editor, reporter or agent from receiving or accepting any payment or promise of compensation for influence in any campaign for senate or house, except through paid advertising so designated.

No person would be permitted to issue campaign literature unless it bore the name and address of the author and candidate it supports and the names of those causing it to be issued.

Aerial Tragedy By Sham Attack

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cult to locate the spot until the pilot of an aeroplane made an ascent to reconnoiter. The rescuers were horrified at the sight of the Koertling. Nothing remained but a twisted mass of half melted metal framework in which the bodies were inextricably tangled. Just beside it lay the aeroplane, completely wrecked, with the bodies of the officers firmly fastened in. The motor of the aeroplane had stopped and was buried deep in the ground, while the dirigible motor continued in motion. Identification of the victims was difficult.



You understand what "guarantee" means; it isn't a promise that there shall be no mistakes, nor defects in our merchandise or service.

If you guarantee an account for a friend, it doesn't mean that you promise that he'll pay it; but if he doesn't you will.

That's our guarantee; we're not infallible, nor our goods.

Sometime a cause of dissatisfaction doesn't appear until after the test of wear; our guarantee covers that.

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Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—L. O. D. Detroit, complete with equipment. Catalogs and particulars from Archie Todd, local dealer, Anderson, S. C.

flight. So fierce had been the flames that all watches and rings were completely melted, but, singularly, the pocketbooks of Hoffstetter and Bruner were almost intact. Lieutenant Faehner, who was returning the Gondola, have made the trip, arrived too late to do so. Another similarly fortunate man was Fireman Galgwickler, who was called back, just as he was entering the Gondola.